

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS BRAGG
OF Northampton.

We received the following from an old and esteemed friend, by yesterday morning's mail. If our friends and patrons will only take the suggestion of the writer into consideration, and carry it into effect, we assure them that no exertions will be spared, on our part, to accomplish the object desired. We have some time since had the matter under consideration, and intend, at an early day, to carry it into effect, provided an increased patronage is received to justify us in it. We already have a very respectable list of good and faithful patrons; but to enable us to accomplish the desired object, we want our list increased to at least two thousand. This number, we believe can be easily obtained, if our friends will only use the proper exertions. For the last two months the increased circulation has been unprecedented and that too, with hardly any exertions on the part of our friends, so far as we know. For ourselves we have neither had time nor opportunity to canvass a single individual on the subject.

We would say, however, to our friends, that until arrangements can be made for the contemplated enlargement, no matter of importance will be omitted for want of room. When anything really important is in hand, it will be found either in the regular edition or in a supplement.

MESSRS EDITORS: For the purpose of enabling you to increase the size, without increasing the price of the Weekly Journal, I propose to your friends and patrons that every man of us use his influence to extend the circulation thereof in his neighborhood. And this is not all the reason why every man should subscribe for a paper: the Department has accommodated every body with a post office, which makes it every body's duty to assist in defraying the expenses thereof. Yes, sir, in this enlightened day, every man who can read, or who is raising up a family of children, should subscribe for some good newspaper, if he cannot read himself—that man who will raise up his children under our present common school system, without having them taught to read the Holy Gospel and the Constitution of the country, where by they may be enabled to think for themselves without being liable to be imposed upon and led astray by designing men and demagogues, deserves the name of a *good citizen*. I have no doubt but there are hundreds, yes, thousands, in our Congressional district who would subscribe for a paper if the proposition was only made to them. It is true there are some men who cannot afford \$3 per year for a paper for themselves and their children to read, but at the same time can pay \$3 per month for a jug of stinking, red-eyed, knock-kneed whiskey, but this number is daily growing less. Those persons, who live in town or near the railroad, and can conveniently receive the *Daily Journal*, may be satisfied with the size of the *weekly paper*; but we, who live in the country, and can be supplied with a mail only once a week wish to see the size of the *weekly paper* increased a few columns. What do you say? What say your friends and patrons?
DUPLIN COUNTY. A. O. G.

Cuba.—Our Relations with Spain. Neither fanaticism nor yet pig-headedness are confined exclusively to the abolitionists of the North, but find representatives in many of the whig newspapers and newspaper-writers of the South, whose reckless spirit of opposition to the present Democratic administration, places them so frequently cheek by jowl with the white-bellied leader of the Anti-Southern party of the North—the exponent of its feelings of hatred to Slavery and Slaveholders—Horace Greely of the New York Tribune.

Last week was "Anniversary week" in New York and there were all sorts of gatherings there, and among these gatherings were two Abolition Conventions or Annual Meetings, namely: "The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society," and "The American Anti-Slavery Society." The proceedings of these affairs are reported in the Tribune, and among these proceedings we find considerably bitter denunciations of the position assumed by our government in regard to Cuba as well as to the Nebraska Bill, and indeed one of the resolutions of the first named Society is expressly denunciatory of the acquisition of Cuba, and the editorial columns of the Tribune show that the Editor of that detestable sheet partakes of the dislike towards our Minister at the Court of Spain, which is so strongly manifested by Southern whig presses, and is about as much afraid as they are, that this "mad-cap" Frenchman will, by insisting upon what is due to the interests and honor of the United States, produce an unfriendly state of feeling at the Court of Spain; which latter fear, by the way is groundless, since such feeling has all along existed and exhibited itself in acts which would have been tolerated at the hands of no other government.

We do not suppose for a moment that this correspondence of action on the part of some—indeed many Southern whig papers, with parties at the North arises from an equal correspondence in views and motives. It simply illustrates the position assumed by us in the outset. It shows that there is a fanaticism of opposition equally reckless with that of any *ism* at the North, and which increases in violence in proportion to its silliness, until finally it degenerates down into the "forfeitable" war of epithets. It then becomes perfectly harmless.

Mr. Soule our Minister, at the Court of Spain, appears to be particularly obnoxious at the present time, although the charges against him are of that vague and indefinite character that it is difficult to understand what they really mean or whether they are meant as charges at all. His chief fault appears to be his appointment by the present Democratic Administration.

The London Times, the consistent and persistent defamer of the United States, has chosen to give circulation to a rumor that Mr. Soule has done what he was not instructed by his government to do, and this outside statement is picked up and retailed as Gospel truth, although the Department of State at Washington is without any information leading to such conclusion. There is no reliable evidence in the world that Mr. Soule has exceeded his instructions—none whatever.

The only charge brought against the Minister to Spain is, that he has had a difficulty with the French Minister, Turgot, and shot him in the leg. The country saw nothing in that worthy of reprehension, but the reverse. He could not have done otherwise, nor, we believe, could any one have asked him to do otherwise, considering the circumstances and the provocation.

But all these things amount to little or nothing. It is plainly evident, from the course of Spain, that she belongs to that class upon whom gentleness is thrown away; who misconstrue forbearance into timidity, and upon whom reasonable and calm representations make no impression. It is no use nipping matters much longer. If the point has not been reached, Mr. Soule will do as well as any body else. That gentleman's talents are of a very high order, and the mere fact of any one denying what is so generally acknowledged, can make no difference whatever, save to the person so denying, who may thus expose his own ignorance or prejudiced blindness.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina met here yesterday, in St. James' Church. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Albert Smedes, of Raleigh. There were also services in the evening.

The Nebraska Bill in the House.

The bill for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, having been taken up in Committee of the Whole, in advance of its regular order, with the view of bringing it to an issue, and thus putting an end to the excitement of the public mind, with respect to it, it was discovered, by the vote on that occasion, that as soon as the question could be fairly had upon the bill, it was bound to pass by a very respectable majority. About the same time, the New York Tribune, and other organs of a similar character, commenced urging upon the opponents of the bill to prevent its passage, by staying off action upon it, through motions to adjourn, calling for the question, calling the House asking to be excused from voting, and having the yeas and nays taken thereon, and numberless other methods by which business might be indefinitely postponed. On to-morrow (Tuesday) the Pacific Railroad Bill becomes the order of the day, during the week, until disposed of; so that if the Nebraska Bill be not got through by that time, it will have to be laid over again for a week. It has, therefore, been the wish of the friends of the Bill to have the debate closed, and get the bill put on its passage at the earliest moment. Those opposed to it have resorted to every factious method to prevent any business being done. Nearly the whole of last week has been marked by strange scenes in the House on this account, but the strongest has been presented since Thursday morning, from which time, until the latest date, the House had not adjourned, and for aught we know, is sitting yet. Ultimately the bill is bound to pass, and the kind of war that is now waged against it will only have the effect of giving it strength before the country; but it is painful to witness the sort of influences that appear to prevail among the anti-Nebraska forces in the House. The many anti-Nebraska editors of the New York Tribune were obeyed to the letter by the imbecile "Silver Grey" Whigs and "Hard" Democrats of New York—who have joined hands in denouncing President Pierce as of Free-soil tendencies. Cutting and Gildings stand side by side, as do also Greely and the white hat, and Bennett of the *Commonwealth*, differing apparently on everything else, yet meeting on one common platform—opposition to the administration.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have learned from the Washington Union, that the unfortunate squabble was closed in the House on the 13th, and an adjournment effected. See the extract from the Union in the next column. It is now likely that matters will be satisfactorily adjusted.

Anti-Nebraska Excitement in New York. A call for a meeting in the Park was circulated in New York last week, signed not simply by professed Abolitionists and Free Soilers, but also by such leading capitalists as Moses H. Grinnell and other prominent business men, with the view of getting up an outside pressure upon Congress, and sustaining and encouraging the minority in the House, in their revolutionary course, to set at naught the will of the majority, by a resort to frivolous expedients for preventing business and rendering the progress of Legislation impossible. In consequence, a large meeting assembled on Saturday and passed a series of inflammatory resolutions, the second of which lauds the revolutionists in the House for their conduct. A State Convention is called, and other machinery of agitation projected. It will all prove in vain, and be devoid of results, save in the permanent entombment of the abettors of revolution and anarchy. These tactics have found their leading organ and mouth-piece in Greely's Tribune. Let them be marked and remembered.

We learn that at the invitation of Joseph H. Flanner, Esq. one of the owners of the new and handsome Schooner, Edward Kidder, a very pleasant party assembled on board Monday to do honor to the occasion as well as to the good things so liberally provided. Although a "feast of reason and a flow of soul" other things of a more tangible character were not wanting for the consolation of the inner man, nor the wherewithal to pledge success to the "Kidder" and health and happiness to all concerned.

We regret that circumstances placed it out of our power to be present. However, the next best thing to being happy yourself is to know that your friends have been.

The Edward Kidder is intended to run as a packet between this place and New York, on the line for which Mr. Flanner is agent. She is a valuable addition to the commerce of the port.

Her length of keel is one hundred and twelve feet; breadth of beam thirty and a half feet; depth of hold ten feet; length on deck one hundred and twenty-one feet; measures three hundred and eighty tons Register, three hundred and seventy-one, do, carpenter measurement.

Books.—Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table a "Narrative of a Voyage to the North-West coast of America in the years 1810, 1812, 1813, and 1814, or the First American Settlement on the Pacific." By Gabriel Franchère, translated and edited by J. V. Huntington. Rodfield, 110 and 112, Nassau St., New York, 1854.

This is a neatly printed volume of 376 pages, handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated. It gives promise of interest.

Also: "The Russo-Turkish Campaigns of 1828 and 1829, with a view of the Present State of Affairs in the East." By Col. Chesney, author of "The Expedition for the Survey of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris," with an Appendix containing the Diplomatic Correspondence between the Four Powers and the Secret Correspondence between the Russian and English Governments. With Maps.

At the present time this work will be found highly interesting, at least its subject is one to which public attention is directed, and as Col. Chesney is personally acquainted with the scenes of the former struggle, and of that about opening, his account will possess more than usual accuracy. We find one thing to object against the book, and that is, that the greater portion of the diplomatic correspondence is given in the original French, unaccompanied by a translation.

Also: "The Catacombs of Rome, as illustrating the Church in the Three First Centuries." By R. W. Ingraham Kipp, D. D. A valuable work.

"Struggles for Life; or the Autobiography of a Dissenting Minister," is the title of a neatly bound volume just issued by Lindsay & Blackiston, Philadelphia, and laid on our table by Mr. Munds, Market Street. We have looked into a very few pages, and the contents of chapters, which give promise of interest and readability far beyond the title of the book.

Mr. Cammell, of Adams & Co's Express, has shown us some of the new three dollar pieces just issued from the Mint. It is quite a handsome coin, broader than the quarter eagle, though about the same thickness, bearing on one side the head of liberty, with an Indian coronet of feathers, and the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," and on the other, the words "3 DOLLARS, 1854," surrounded by a wreath composed of representatives of the various agricultural products of the country.

No Analysis.—No Southern Whig paper that we know of has had the manliness to publish an analysis of any of the votes on the Nebraska Bill during the progress of the present struggle, nor once stated the glaring and undeniable fact that not one Northern Whig member of either House is found among its supporters—but that all, without exception, are found in the ranks of the factious minority.

The 7th Annual meeting of the District Tent of N. C. L. O. of Rechabites, convened on Tuesday last in this place. We understand the attendance was quite large, and we are gratified to learn that the Order is in a flourishing state. They had an excursion to Oak Island, on board the Steamer Sam. Berry, on Wednesday.

Our Foreign Relations.—The State of Europe.

The prompt response by Congress to the recommendation of Secretary Dobbin for the construction of six war steamers of the first class, is not simply an evidence of confidence in that able and efficient officer—but it is a move in the proper direction, which cannot be too soon followed up in the same spirit. We feel confident that, in the construction of these vessels, the Secretary of the Navy will neither be hampered by Old Foggy prejudices against improvement, nor yet allow them to be experimented upon by brainless Lieutenants, in the manner of Hunter and his submerged propeller, and a host of other nonsensical abortions which have cast ridicule upon our Navy. We look for model ships, standing in the same relation to the military marine of the world that our private ships already do to the civil marine; and after these models, and with such farther improvements as their construction may suggest, we hope that many others will be built.

The public mind is alive and sensitive, and justly so. We know not what a day or an hour may bring forth; we know not how soon we may be involved, by the necessity of protecting our commerce in the war just broken out in Cuba, nor how soon we may be in a manner calculated to require the exertion of all our energies to bring it to a successful issue. We are surprised to find the coincidence of opinion among the best informed men from all sections of the country in regard to this affair. The conviction is fast becoming irresistible, that so far as the control of the hands of Spain and Cuba is passing out of the hands of Spain and Cuba, thus, in effect, bringing about a state of things deprecated and to be resisted by the United States as dangerous to their own safety. Cuba is not simply a Spanish Island, but, for all purposes of military annoyance or abolition injury, an Anglo-French post. How far this is to be carried? and how long will it endure? That there is a point where it is also apparent. That point is rapidly being reached. It only remains to enquire what a sense of duty and of self-protection dictates to Congress. We are not now prepared, as we should be, for any of the contingencies which seem impending. This ought to be remedied. We ought to be prepared, and this, too, before we take a step to embroil ourselves; our legislators should make our preparations for war always keep pace with the warlike tone of our councils and our diplomacy. We want more ships.

There is no sort of doubt, but that this arrangement, or no arrangement, rather, by which the insults and injuries to the people and commerce of the United States, constantly occurring in Cuba, have to be referred to the Spanish Government for redress, and back to the Cuban authorities for information, and thus bandied about and postponed, must come to an end. There is as evident a desire for delay and the evasion of justice on the part of Spain under the present system, as there is among the factionists in the House in the war of obstructions to prevent action on the Nebraska Bill.

Even under the best and most favorable circumstances, the system is unbearable, but it is doubly so, when the agents of the Spanish Government in Cuba are arrogant and unprincipled despots on a small scale, and when that Government itself is devoid of character or honesty. Heretofore, after an endurance for months of insult and loss, perhaps the Spaniards would at length tender us their "polite regrets," and that was all, but it would seem that in the present case she not only denies justice substantially as she has always done, but avows the act and sustains the act.

Another leaf is soon to be turned, and the history to be inscribed on its fresh pages will speak differently of our future relations towards Spain. The past is not to be repeated or perpetuated. It has had its day, and is over.

How it Costs.—During the protracted sitting of the House on Thursday and Friday last, the yeas and nays were taken one hundred and four times, and at a cost to the national Treasury of about fifteen thousand dollars!

"Know Nothings."—Somebody has told us that they saw, a day or two since, pieces of blank paper stuck up on the corners about town. This is said to be a "Know-Nothing" handbill. Perhaps so; we "don't know." We "don't know" whether the "institution" has progressed this far or not. If he as represented, we "don't think" it will do much or take any permanent hold at the South. Our people are not inclined to hide their views or doings; they do their politics openly. The only things to be kept secret are your neighbor's failings or your own good deeds; and this principle lays at the bottom of all the secrecy connected with Masonry, Odd-Fellowship and other benevolent societies, whose principles are promulgated to the world, and whose benevolences are in the nature of family assistance, on an extended scale.

Terrible Explosion and Loss of Life.

About half past 12 o'clock on Monday last, a terrible explosion took place at the "English Coal Pits" in Chesterfield County, Va., about fourteen miles from Richmond, resulting in the death of twenty persons, all white, eighteen men and two boys, who were in the pits at the time. It is supposed that some of the men thoughtlessly approached some of the "old dumps," with their lamps, and that the explosion was caused by the escape of Gas from unknown leaks. This pit is 625 feet deep, and explosions have occurred in it two or three times before.

THE CANVASS.—General Dockery, the Whig candidate for Governor, we learn, will spend this week at home, attending to his own private business, in Richmond county. Next week he and Mr. Bragg will commence their canvass.

Mr. Bragg, the Democratic candidate, is fulfilling appointments this week, at points in this District, where his competitor has already spoken. We regret that it is out of his power to visit Wilmington at present. We understand that it is his wish, and we hope it will be in his power, to address the people of this County some time between now and the first Thursday in August next.

For the Journal.

MESSRS EDITORS:—We must give you a short account of the Democratic gain in South Washington District. For many years Whiggery was immovable—but not now. They are seen in the Democratic Conventions, voting and acting; not words but deeds characterize their change. Reason, truth and justice were too powerful to withstand, and we found them numbered among the active in the Democratic Convention. Success to them! they have a hearty welcome in our ranks.

A DEMOCRAT.

Adjournment of the House. WASHINGTON CITY, May 13th.—At 12 o'clock last night the session of the House of Representatives was brought to a sudden and unexpected close. The factious course of a few of the prominent members had finally created such indignation among the reasonable men of their own side, and among the majority of the House, that Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, one of the opponents of the bill, rose in his place, and, seconded by Mr. Cullom, of Tennessee, and others of his friends, proposed to the majority that, instead of the usual adjournment, they should adjourn until the next day.

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From the Cape of Good Hope.—Immense Discoveries of Gold.

Boston, May 15.—By the arrival of the barque "Spring Bolt" we have Capetown advices to March 24. The papers are filled with accounts of gold discoveries, which are said to extend over the whole sovereignty. Gold is reported to be more plentiful on the surface than in California or Australia! Merry parties were leaving for the diggings. Agates and other valuable stones have also been found.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., May 16th, 1854.

Mr. Editor.—The citizens of Columbus had, on to-day, the pleasure of hearing the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Bragg.

His address was listened to throughout with that marked attention which its merits deserved; and such were its temperate and its masterly argument, that no friend of the doctrines of our party could have desired an abler or a more eloquent advocate to present them. His defence of Free Suffrage was unanswerable—his treatment of the question of distribution of the Public Lands cogent in its reasoning, yet temperate and fair in its tone—and such, I may say, was the character of his remarks throughout, that Nor was he less happy in clearing up the misrepresentations which had been made concerning his views in regard to Internal Improvements; for, while deprecating such a system as would be extravagant, and onerous to our citizens, he advocated that wise and cautious policy which cannot fail to commend itself to the approbation of every reflecting mind.

He held up, to merited derision, the charge made by reckless demagogues of the other side, that the Democratic party were answerable for the defeat of Free Suffrage in the last Legislature; for, in reviewing the facts connected with the defeat of the Bill, he left his opponents not the least ground to stand upon in making so unjust and unfounded an accusation.

Yours, &c.

A DEMOCRAT.

At a Democratic meeting held at Dr. Harrell's Store, South Washington District, on Saturday, 13th inst., to appoint delegates to attend the Convention to be held in the town of Wilmington, at June Court, to nominate candidates to represent the County in the next General Assembly, North Carolina. Mr. D. B. Barker was called to the Chair, and Dr. Harrell requested to act as Secretary. On motion, the Chairman appointed Harry Croom, Dr. Harrell, Arnold Teachey and H. A. Molpass to select delegates, who appointed James H. Alderman, Newkirk Southerlin and Edward Garriss to attend the Convention in June next.

J. B. BARKER, Chairman.

D. HARRELL, Secretary.

The Nebraska Fight.

The following, from the Washington Union, will show how the affair stands, and the arrangements effected on Monday:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Richardson modified his resolution so as to order the debate on the Nebraska bill to close at 12 o'clock on Friday next. Mr. Washburn, of Maine, moved that the motion be amended so that the House should not be bound by the resolution. Mr. Washburn's motion was made, some of which were withdrawn and others negative. At length Mr. Richardson obtained a suspension of the rules, by a vote of 137 to 66, enabling him to offer a resolution closing debate on the Nebraska and Kansas bill on Saturday next at 12 o'clock, and deferring the special order for the Pacific railroad bill until Wednesday, the 24th inst. The House refused to lay the resolution of Mr. Richardson on the table by a vote of 65 to 134. Other obstructive motions were made and the yeas and nays taken thereon, but the House seconded the demand for the previous question, and subsequently ordered the main question to be put by a vote of 127 to 62. Numerous motions were made with a view of deferring action on the resolution closing the debate. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Goodrich, the House was divided, and the motion brought to a separate vote on each question it involved. The question closing the debate on Saturday at 12 o'clock was agreed to by a vote of 113 to 60, and that postponing the special order on the Pacific railroad until Wednesday, the 24th inst., by a vote of 123 to 53. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Four Days Later from Europe.—Decline in Breadstuffs and Cotton.—Highly important from the Seat of War.—Bombardment of Odessa.—Ships Burnt, &c., &c.

New York, May 13.—The steamer Atlantic, with four days later advices, has arrived. The intelligence is highly important.

From the Seat of War.—Odessa was bombarded for ten hours on the 24th of April, by the allied fleets, and a part of the city destroyed. Four gun fortresses were dismantled.

Nine merchant ships, eight of them Russian and one Austrian, were burnt in the harbor. Three British gunboats were badly injured, and the Russian fleet was made by the English to land 1800 men; but they failed to accomplish their object.

The Russian fleet sailed out of the harbor of Sebastopol during the bombardment, but retired without offering battle.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The Russians have completely evacuated Little Wallachia. Their right wing now rest at "Aluta" (see telegraphed) in head-quarters at Bucharest. Therefore below Nicopolis.

The Turks have come out of Kalsfat, and are occupying all the towns in the track of the Russians. The Russian troops were besieging Silistria, and would make an assault about the 1st of May.

The allied troops were idle.

The Greek insurrection remains as at last advices. From Asia, there is nothing of interest.

Napier's fleet was awaiting the arrival of the French, and in the meantime was engaged in blockading the Gulf of Finland and Bathnia.

Napier was at Stockholm on the 21st with fifteen ships. He has ordered the Russian Consuls to leave England.—The Preston strikes are over.

The Europa arrived out at midnight on the 13th. The Bremen barque, Favorite, for Baltimore sunk in the channel, with head-quarters at Boston. She was saved. This dreadful catastrophe was caused by a collision with the barque Hesper, from Charleston for Antwerp.

THE LATEST.

Russia has imposed a heavy tax on all classes. The Russians were making tremendous preparations to march on Silistria about the 1st of May.

BELGIS. Tuesday.—The evacuation of the Austrian and Prussian treaty was exchanged to-day.

From Turks Island.

New York, May 14.—Late advices from Turks Island, that any of the Islands except Turks, in consequence of the heavy rains. At Grand Turk it was raining at 18c per bushel.

Arrival of the Steamer Washington.—Five Hundred Souls Rescued from a Sinking Ship. New York, May 14.—The steamer Washington reached quarantine last night, and arrived up at noon. She brings 240 passengers and a full cargo.

The Washington also brings passengers and crew, and five hundred souls, taken from the ship Winchester, bound from Liverpool to Boston. She was wrecked in the frightful gale of the 13th of April, and had been twenty days in a crippled condition, kept from sinking by constant labor at the pumps.—The Washington fell in with her on the 21st inst., and notwithstanding the prevalence of a heavy gale, succeeded in rescuing all the passengers and crew.

The ship Winchester had 750 on board. 300 were taken off by the ships Mary and Caroline, and Paragon, and the brig Ann Edward and Robert Bruce, all bound to Quebec, and the remainder by the steamer Washington.

Late and Important from Havana.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 13.—Advices have been received from Havana to the 8th inst., to the effect that the Captain-General, Pezuela, has been advised from Spain that his conduct has been approved by the home government. The reported contract with England by Spain, by which the latter was to emancipate her slaves is denied.

It is also stated that a decree has been issued allowing the marriage of blacks and whites.

From the Washington Union.

The following summary of the motions made in the House, by which the majority of the House of Representatives has been prevented from reaching the Nebraska bill by the minority, will be read by the country with deep interest. Two facts have thus far appeared in prominent colors, to which we desire to direct public attention. In the first place, the minority, after eighty-four speeches had been made on the subject, declared that they attempted to close the debate in order to stifle debate! Next, in the face of the proposal of the majority to give them a week longer to discuss the bill, the minority refused to accept, and are now engaged in the expensive pastime of preventing the free freedom of debate for which they have been vociferating so loudly! To all these movements the majority oppose a firm, decided, yet moderate and conciliatory deportment. This spectacle will command the admiration of the whole country. It is the precursor of a coming victory, and it will leave the adversaries of the bill in that worst of all positions—the position of having failed to accomplish a discreditable result by revolutionary and unprecedented means.

Mr. Edgerton (in the minority) moved to call the House.

Mr. Campbell (minority) moved that he be excused from voting; this was negatived—yeas 83, nays 102.

Mr. E. Washburne (minority) moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to excuse Mr. Campbell from voting on the table; and upon this the vote was—yeas 109, nays 62.

Mr. Sage (minority) then moved to be excused from voting on the motion to call the House: negatived—yeas 59, nays 93.

Mr. Campbell (minority) moved to reconsider the vote refusing to excuse Mr. Sage: negatived—yeas 29, nays 124.

Mr. Andrew Stewart, (minority,) at 2.45 p. m., moved an adjournment; and upon this the vote was—yeas 69, nays 109.

Mr. Drayton (minority) then moved that when the House adjourns, it adjourn until Saturday next: decided in the negative—yeas 49, nays 121.

Mr. Sage (minority) then moved, at 3.20 p. m., that the House adjourn: negatived—yeas 60, nays 88.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Edgerton's motion, previously made, to call the House, and negatived—yeas 45, nays 80.

Mr. Goodrich (minority) then moved, at 3.53 p. m., to adjourn: disagreed to—yeas 40, nays 66.

Mr. Richardson (majority)—there being no quorum present—moved a call of the House.

Upon this, Mr. Sage, (minority) moved an adjournment; disagreed to—yeas 47, nays 67.

Mr. Richardson's motion for a call of the House was then agreed to—yeas 75, nays 44.

Mr. Israel Washburn (minority) then moved an adjournment; which was negatived—yeas 52, nays 84.

The roll was then called, the doors closed, and absentees reported.

Mr. Drumm (minority) moved to disagree with further proceedings under the call; disagreed to—yeas 26, nays 131.

Mr. Crocker (minority) then moved an adjournment: negatived—yeas 64, nays 86.

Mr. Sage (minority) moved to excuse Mr. Appleton for absence, and demanded the yeas and nays on the motion: yeas 141, nays 2.

Mr. Hughes (minority) moved to adjourn: yeas 64, nays 80.

Mr. Sage (minority) moved that when the House adjourns, it adjourn until Monday: yeas 48, nays 111.

Mr. Sage (minority) then moved an adjournment: yeas 50, nays 86.

Mr. Goodrich (minority) moved a call of the House; and upon this Mr. Maurice (minority) asked to be excused from voting: ruled out by the Speaker.

Mr. Campbell (minority) appealed; and Mr. Wheeler moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. Flagler (minority) moved to adjourn: yeas 68, nays 90.

Mr. Israel Washburn (minority) moved that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to Saturday: yeas 47, nays 110.

Mr. Walley (minority) moved to adjourn: yeas 61, nays 81.

Upon Mr. Wheeler's motion to lay the appeal upon the table—yeas 104, nays 51.

Mr. Maurice (minority) moved that the last vote taken be reconsidered.

The Speaker decided the said motion to be out of order.

Mr. Campbell, minority, appealed.

Mr. Hamilton, minority, moved to lay the appeal on the table: laid upon the table—yeas 95, nays 43.

Mr. Matteson, minority, moved to adjourn: decided in the negative—yeas 72, nays 83.

Mr. Sage, minority, moved that when the House adjourns, it adjourn until Monday: decided in the negative—yeas 50, nays 86.

Mr. Meacham (minority) moved that he be excused from voting on Mr. Goodrich's motion for a call of the House.

The Speaker decided that the motion was not in order.

Mr. Sage (minority) appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Richardson (majority) moved to lay the appeal upon the table: decided in the affirmative—yeas 100, nays 34.

Mr. Dean (minority) moved to adjourn: decided in the negative—yeas 65, nays 78.

Mr. Morgan (minority) moved that when the House adjourns, it adjourn until Monday.

Mr. Campbell (minority) moved that he be excused from voting thereon.

The Speaker decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Campbell (minority) appealed from the decision.